विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय): (क) विगत के दो वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राज्य योजना समेत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण संबंधी कार्यक्रम के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को आबंटित की गई राशि का ब्यौरा निम्नवत है:

वर्ष	आबंटन (करोड़ रु० में)
1990-91	91.00
1991-92	75.32
1992-93	87.00

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान अर्जित किए गए पम्पसेट और चालू वर्ष के दौरान जितने पम्प अर्जित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है इनकी संख्या निम्नवत है:

वर्ष	अर्जित पम्पसेटों के बारे में ब्यौरा	
	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1990-91	16100	18506
1991-92	12500	22134
1992-93	12200 (एस०पी०ए० समेत)	11233 (31.10.92) तक

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्राम विद्युतीकरण संबंधी कार्यक्रम में किसी प्रकार की कटौती नहीं की गई है।

(घ) और (ङ) संसाधनों संबंधी बाधाओं के कारण आबंटन की मात्रा में बढ़ोतरी किया जाना संभव नहीं है।

Unsatisfactory Performance of Public Sector Power Units

3314. SHRI DAVID LEDGER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1339 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st December 1992 and state:

(a) what are the reasons that the Public Sector Power plants are operating below 40 per cent of their installed capacity; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to improve the operating capacity of these power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) During april, 92 November, 1992, the average plant load factor of Central Sector was 58.7% and State Sector 51.3% as against the private Sector PLF of 60.6%. However, some thermal power stations operated below 40% PLF also. The main reasons for low Plant Load Factor in public sector power plants in the country are short supply of coal, aging of the unit, inherrent design constraints etc.

(b) Various measures being taken for optimum utilisation of the installed capacity in the country include Renovation and Modernisation of old units, assistance to Electricity Boards in Undertaking plant betterment programme, supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal, training of operation and maintenance personnel and strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System.

Import of Spares for Power Projects Under World Bank Assistance

3315. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 225 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th November, 1992 and state:

(a) what are the total expenses incurred on import of spares for power plants during the last 3 year, year-wise and what is the estimate of import of spares by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether Government propose to set up spare part banks to meet the requirement of critical spares and what are the details of action taken/proposed to be taken to meet the problem of spares of equipment imported under bilateral tie up loans from abroad;

(c) whether it is a fact that for imported power equipment there was total absence of after sale service arrangement and if so, the steps taken/ proposed to remove this disadvantage; and

(d) what is the policy of Government towards utilisation of indigineously produced power generation equipment produced by BHEL during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) BHEL continues to be the main supplier for power equipments for India's power programme. For the projects funded out of rupee reasources, import of power equipments is not allowed. However, due to paucity of resources, projects are posed for bilateral and multilateral external assistance. The decision to pose the projects for external assistance is taken in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs). In the case of multilaterally assisted power projects, BHEL gets orders on the basis of its international competitiveness. In case of certain bilaterally asssted power projects funded by institutions like Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, BHEL is eligible to participate in the bid and had also obtained orders in the past.

Performance of Rural Electrification Corporation

3316. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an indepth study of the performance of Rural Electrification Corporation has been undertaken in the recent past;

(b) if so, what are its main achievement State-wise, against the targets set by broad indicators during the last three years;

(c) what is the assignment of Rural Electrification Corporation during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, State-wise; and

(d) what are the areas where much remains to be done and how these issues are prpposed to be settled during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The performance of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is reviewed from time to time. Based on the broad indicators of village electrification and pumpsets energisation, the state-wise targets and achievements during the last 3 years are given in the statement attached (see below)

(c) and (d) During the Eighth Plan Period, it has been proposed to Electrify 50,000 villages (including 10,000 village through nonconverntional energy sources) and energisation of 25 lakh pumpsets in the country. The state-wise break up of eighth five year plan programme is yet to be finalised.